

Mr. Editor: Your authorities doubtless place themselves upon the supposition that having created the patriotic Americans of Baltimore but it is a grand mistake. They were but the boys that hang upon the skirts of a single American Club of that city—the Plugs. Next year the men of that patriotic organization will come down, accompanied by the glorious confederate clubs of—“Bip-Laps,” “Vanderbushes,” “Eggs,” “Gladiators,” “Bales,” “Ashlands,” “Charlons,” and “Blood-Tubs,” all first-class fellows, recognized as such by the authorities and by hundreds of gentlemen who contribute liberally for their support. This is no tale for Mariner, but will prove true at the next election. Many were on the point of coming down last night, but, as they would have fought to a disadvantage, the leaders advised a postponement to—

ANOTHER DAY.

The above article was written by a Democratic member of the press of that city, who was present in Washington on the first of June last—“Bloody Monday”—and witnessed the bloody acts of that day, by which he doubtless hoped that the Americans of Washington were crushed out of existence. The people of our city know that the story which was so industriously circulated by Democratic aspirants after office, and by the press of Washington, generally, that Plug Uglies came on from Baltimore and interfered in our municipal election on that day, and that on that account it became necessary to call out the “Marines,” (by whom so many good Democrats were shot), is false. And the writer of the above knew it to be false; but, to give color to the tale, and to get the impression abroad that things might have been worse, he penned and published the article alluded to, after advising and consulting with prominent Democrats here.

Soon after the publication of the *Star* on the day in which the article appeared, a Democratic Justice of the Peace issued a warrant for the arrest of the author, and, being ignorant of his name, gave the warrant, in blank, to a constable to be filled up. The officer succeeded in ascertaining the name of the party—when, lo, and behold! he turned out to be a Democrat! A Democrat from Baltimore! What was he doing here on that day? He was evidently much interested in the events of that day! He was not here alone. He was the only Democrat from Baltimore, in Washington on that day of blood. He was here for a purpose, and the Empire Club of Baltimore was here for a purpose! Where did the one hundred and ten marines come from? How many “Empires” swelled the number? This fellow may have been one of them—he is so fond of disguises!

But what became of the warrant? The patriotic alderman thought he had a poor “*Know-Nothing*” in his toils—a person dangerous to liberty. Such sentiments and publications must be suppressed, and the author of them arrested and punished, whoever he might be. Well, the constable is authorized to fill the blank with the name, and arrest the person of his own. Why did he not do it? Because he turned out to be a Democrat! A Democrat may write and publish seditious articles with impunity. What, people of Washington, will become of you and your children, if a Democratic dynasty is entailed upon you? There were other inquirers after the name of this Baltimore Democrat, having which from some of his Democratic friends, he thought it prudent to leave Washington at a double quick.

STRANGERS IN WASHINGTON, AND WHAT THEY SEE.—We met a stranger on Tuesday last, at the Post Office, and entered into conversation with him. Among other things that he had seen during his visit, he told us that on that morning he saw a sight which made him feel bad all day long, and though it was only a dumb beast, whose sufferings he had witnessed, yet the sight had made so vivid an impression upon his mind, that he could not rid himself of the recollection.

He was on his way to the Monument, and while crossing the mall lying between the Smithsonian and the Monument grounds, he saw a horse lying in a most unnatural position, and concluded that the animal was dead; but, as he passed along toward the object, he thought it singular that a dead horse should be suffered to lie in one of the public reservations, through which people were constantly passing on their way to and from the Smithsonian and Washington Monument, and he looked again at the animal, and thought he saw a slight movement of the head. He went immediately up and saw that the horse was alive. He was lying on his back in a gully, in such a position that it was impossible to help himself. But there he was, and whilst lying in that helpless position, the dogs had eaten and torn away the flesh from his neck above the shoulder and from his flank, in pieces that would have weighed pounds, leaving the arteries and veins of the neck exposed to view, some of which had been bitten in twain. He was literally eaten alive. Poor beast, you merited a better fate; but such is sometimes the lot of animals as well as men. This stranger won our heart by the sympathy which he so feelingly expressed for the sufferings of the poor horse. The merciful man is kind to his beast.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—In the House on Tuesday Mr. GOODE reported, from the committee on the District of Columbia, the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Clerk be and he is hereby directed to place at the disposal of the public schools of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, for the use of the public schools in their respective cities, the chairs and desks lately used by members in the old hall of the House of Representatives.

Several members suggested that they were unfit for that purpose.

Mr. Jones wanted to know if it would be in order to move to amend the resolution by substituting the chairs and desks in the new hall instead of those in the old hall, for said he I would rather give them these than the other.

The resolution was taken on the table.

SHOWING THEIR COLORS.—The Berret party are putting aside the mask, and showing their true colors. At the Seventh Ward meeting on Wednesday night, Hon. T. B. Florence cautioned his audience not to be deceived by the insidious device of people's tickets and no party nominations, but to be content with nothing less than a regular Democratic ticket.

We have been informed that there is, in the upper part of the Fourth Ward, a Club, denominated the “Hibernia,” composed of “between four and five hundred Irishmen, each furnished with and drilled in the use of the musket, and whose secret armory is filled with all kinds of death-dealing instruments,” and contains also, as our informant has reason to believe, “some United States Muskets.”

Forwarded, forwarded!

Don't the editor of the *Bull* what d-yo call want to borrow our Catechism? We assure him ours is better than his'n, and, like a good preacher, it sticks to the text. We should be glad to let him have it; and, besides, he might loan it out to his friends, and stand greatly in need of catechetical instruction.

“Oh! would some power the gifts give us, To ourselves as others we are used!”

If the Editor of the *Buzzard* wishes to see himself as others see him, let him look upon the obverse of the new cent coin.

Why did the *Buzzard* allow himself to be snubbed by W. L. at the store of C. B. the other day?

By the-by, what does the *Buzzard* think of W. L.'s opinion of him, when he said “that he was a d—d fool; and he had done all that he could to keep him from building his nest, for that he was doing more to defeat Berret than to elect him.”

The following are the resolutions of the Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing (alias) Loco-Foco Convention, which nominated Mr. Berret.

“1. Resolved, That in presenting the name of James G. Berret for election as mayor of the city of Washington, we deem it proper to protest upon every consideration of truth and justice, against the impression which to some extent prevails in this community, as well as in Congress, that the present city government is responsible for the violence and outrage unfortunately prevailing here. [They are properly attributable to causes of an entirely different character. The defective moral training of the youth of the land, in consequence of the general disregard of parental obligations; the almost universal laxity of criminal jurisprudence, from a sickly sentimentality in regard to the punishment of capital crimes; the inadequate punishment inflicted for minor offenses; the bad example of men in high places;—these, and other causes combined, have vitiated the best elements of society everywhere, and inflicted upon it evils innumerable, if not incurable.]

“2. Resolved, That prominent among these causes was the introduction into our midst of the know-nothing organization, which by arraying friend against friend, and brother against brother, has broken up the pure fountains of friendship and love, precipitated upon us the bitter waters of fraternal strife and hatred, and shaken the very foundations of society.

“3. Resolved, That the evils incident to a partisan police are justly chargeable to that party. While in power it invaded, in a manner hitherto unprecedented, every department of the municipal government with the most ruthless proscription, striking down all who had not subscribed to its illegal tenets, and rendering life and property insecure by the notoriously partisan character of the entire police force of the city, who, urged on by influential engendered in secret political clubs, stimulated rather than repressed outrages of the most serious character. Whatever may be the failings of the present police force, those who compose it are not justly liable to the charge of being partisans. They are freemen, in the just sense of that term—unbound by unconstitutional oaths, and perfectly free to do justice to all, whether ‘to the manor born’ or not. [‘Good’ and ‘appliance’]

“4. Resolved, That the leaders of the know-nothing party being responsible to an immeasurable extent for the present demoralized condition of society, many of those who in the main composed it, now come forward with bad grace, disclaiming party rule in municipal affairs, and asking the votes of the people upon independent grounds. [‘That’s it,’ and ‘appliance’]

Those who trust them, judging from the bitter experience of the past, will find themselves dependent, rather than independent, not only for the free and full exercise of their political rights, but for the life and liberty which they enjoy under the providence of God and the provisions of the Federal Constitution. We therefore call upon all who are opposed to the principles and practices of know-nothingism, as evidenced here as well as in Baltimore, Louisville, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and other large cities, to stand firm and unite with us in crushing out, finally and forever, the last remnants of this miserable faction.

“5. Resolved, That the invasion of our then quiet and peaceful city, on the day of the last municipal election, by hordes of know-nothing ruffians from Baltimore, is without a parallel in the history of civilized communities. [‘Good’]

Our warmest thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the President of the United States and to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy for the readiness and promptitude with which they responded to the call of the mayor of the city, and by the interposition of military force repelled the invading foe, and rescued the Capital of the Republic from the carnage which otherwise awaited it. Those who were absent in their far-distant quiet homes can have no adequate and proper idea of the condition of things which on that occasion, existed here, rendering it not only justifiable but obligatory on the proper authorities to vindicate the supremacy of the law at all hazards and to the last extremity. [‘Appliance’]

Now, we ask, can any one of common sense expect, that any member of the American party or a conservative citizen, can or will vote for such a nominee.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.]

The Approaching Election.

“WASHINGTON, May 12, 1858.

“As the first Monday in June approaches, excitement begins to increase in relation to the next Mayoralty. There are three candidates in the field—Purdy, Berret, (the late postmaster), and Wallace. It is expected that Purdy will withdraw, as he has no possible chance, and leave the contest to the other two. Berret is the Democratic nominee in convention, and Wallace is an Independent or Union candidate, brought out by the people without a convention. The fact is that the people here are getting tired of the very name of Berret. It is Berret here, Berret there, and Berret everywhere. It is said there were no less than *seven* candidates in the Post Office when the present candidate was postmaster, besides those in office in Baltimore. The whole family have for so many years fattened at the public crib, that they seem to think now that they have a right to *off*, either from the President or the people, and they assume the port and bearing of aristocratic dictators, as if their will or wish was to be law. On the other hand, Wallace has always been with the people and of the people; and years ago, before it was ever thought to make him a candidate, he was styled the friend of the poor; and now he is brought out by men of all parties, the candidate of the people—the poor man's friend.

“It is hoped that before the election, Congress will pass some police act which will avoid the necessity of calling out the United States Marines to shoot down American citizens at the polls on the day of election. Several bills are before that august body, and one or the other of them will no doubt pass in time to prevent scenes similar to those enacted last June. We will soon know, as the session is rapidly drawing to a close.

A. L. L.

C. W. FENTON: Oblige me by copying the above. That part relating to Mr. Purdy, elicited a reply in one of our city papers, stating

that he would not withdraw. Well, let him run; he will be lost in the contest between the other two candidates. The rest of the article I think very pertinent at the present time, and deserving the serious consideration of our citizens. A few questions I would like to have answered. It is said that Colonel Berret has been, for years, accustomed to go into Maryland to vote at elections, and also voted here in the District; can this be true? If not, let it be properly contradicted; for an honorable man cannot claim or exercise the elective franchise in two places, within the same year.

It is also said that until the eve of his nomination as a candidate for Mayor, he had not the necessary property qualification. Let this, too, be answered truthfully—is it true or false?

“Colonel Five Hundred-Dollar-Berret” has not, nor have any of his friends for him, set to rights the matter concerning the \$500 alleged to have been paid to him by Mr. Berry for services in procuring the removal of Captain Bushy. Is the charge true or false? Let it be answered?

The most foul and disgusting sheet that ever disgraced this, or any other city, terms in each issue with slang and abuse of Mr. Wallace—such slang and abuse as could only be collected in the gambling “Hells” which are the favorite resort of one of its chief conductors. If Colonel Berret has the hope that by such a base organ he can secure his election, he leans upon a “*forlorn hope*,” indeed.

Colonel Berret is the nominee in Convention of the Democrats of this city! We all know how such conventions are got up. Mr. Wallace is a candidate without a convention, but called out by respectable men of all parties. The Mayor of Washington should not be chosen for party considerations, but for his qualifications and antecedents irrespective of party. Mr. Berret is from Maryland; Mr. Wallace is, (I believe), by birth a Washingtonian, and has large property interests in the city. Between him and his opponent, I shall not hesitate in my choice. The opponents of Wallace denounce him as a Know-Nothing. For my part, I consider “*Sau*” as long since dead and buried, and as a Know-Nothing candidate, I would not support Mr. Wallace, or any one else. I would support no man belonging to a party whose aim was to *outrage* a portion of our fellow-citizens. This cry is raised against Mr. Wallace for the purpose and in the hope of preventing him from obtaining the votes of naturalized citizens, to whom the organ of Mr. Berret is truckling and pandering in a manner too transparent not to be seen by the most blinded partisan.

I believe we are to have a new party—the Union party—which will include the best men of all parties, and the rest may rally under the Democratic name, which has of late been so sadly perverted, that its honest, first principles are now lost sight of; or they may take some other name, and that would be better; for I hope to see the day when the name of Democrat will be restored to its original purity.

AN OLD LINE DEMOCRAT.

Mr. Editor: A sneak, who has been engaged for years, alternately, as an adolescent worshipper of and blower for departmental officials, and as a sniveling detractor generally, as either character suited best his greed of notoriety and gain, has for a few weeks past exerted his prodigious power to forward the interests of the great Democratic party in the little disfranchised district of Washington, against the interests of the tax-paying and substantial citizens, who conceive that they have too much at stake to join in glorifying a few members of Congress, and hunting down poor mechanics because of their using the faculties which God gave them to be exercised. In a Baltimore paper of a late date, above the fitting cognomen of the god of thieves, he attempts to reach the Whigs, with the delusive hope of roping them in, by stating what the locofoco candidate, in his dying agonies, gasps at the frequent railings of his sympathizing friends; and modestly assures the demented denizens of the Metropolis, that “it is evident that the so-called Am-I-can party are straining every nerve in favor of the opposing candidates.”

As history and myth have been rife of their characters, to conceal the writers of the press in the pay of the hydra-headed Democracy, which, like an asp, is pressing closer and will closer to the bosom of swarming liberty, I can do no better than to adopt a designation fitting to him who is *bulletined* as a martyr to injured pride, annihilated almost, through a philanthropic proffer of financial assistance, and, therefore, you will please to publish this blow from

“A MAN OF MUSCLE.”

[COMMUNICATED]

Oh! what an interesting sight! was the exclamation which sprung musically from the lips of many ladies who thronged the grand avenue on Monday, as the procession of juveniles passed along, their young heads almost bowitched at the display, and their little hearts, thrilled with the music of the bands, nearly bursting with joy, as their glancing eyes saw approving smiles in every direction.

Where in this world, but in the midst of a nation whose morals are christian, and whose laws are based on the wisdom of the Bible, could such a turn out be seen? The expanded mind impulsively responds, “nowhere.”

And yet such displays are attacked daily, leading oftentimes the ignorant into deep-seated prejudice, the politic motive, or the idiotic impulse, being unseen. It is true, some bad consequences may proceed from them, in isolated cases, for the want of rigid and more enlightened management generally and in detail, which more readily appears to the physiologist, the nurse, and the physician. But, that they should be abolished is an opinion scarcely worthy of serious thought.

It is said they nurse pride and a love of gaily display. Granted; but no further than to cultivate a proper taste, and love of order a difficult matter, saying nothing of the freedom from home and in-school restraint and application, which must be looked to as a part of their training. Other objections are so easily answered as to give no alarm.

But there is a power in the land not to be disarmed by silent contempt. The reading and thinking people know whence that power emanates, and how to meet it. Their vigilance seems not to equal their influence. Let it ever be active, and as wide spread.

OBSERVER.

It will devolve upon the Legislature of New Hampshire, which meets next month, to elect a United States Senator for the senatorial term ending in 1859.

The Religious Revival.

Complete returns from the different States where the revival is in progress, up to the 1st of May sum as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Maine | 2,670 |
| New Hampshire | 1,376 |
| Vermont | 770 |
| Massachusetts | 6,234 |
| Rhode Island | 1,331 |
| Connecticut | 2,799 |
| New York | 16,674 |
| New Jersey | 6,025 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,732 |
| Ohio | 8,099 |
| Illinois | 10,460 |
| Indiana | 4,775 |
| Michigan | 3,081 |
| Wisconsin | 1,467 |
| Iowa | 2,179 |
| Minnesota | 508 |
| Missouri | 2,027 |
| Kentucky | 2,666 |
| Tennessee | 1,666 |
| District of Columbia | 95 |
| Delaware | 179 |
| Maryland | 1,806 |
| Virginia | 1,005 |
| North Carolina | 558 |
| South Carolina | 127 |
| Georgia | 250 |
| Alabama | 373 |
| Florida | 25 |
| Mississippi | 135 |
| Texas | 27 |
| California | 50 |

Total, 96,216

The total number of conversions in the principal cities is thus stated:

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| New York | 5,000 |
| Philadelphia | 640 |
| Boston | 400 |
| Cincinnati | 500 |
| Chicago | 500 |
| Washington City | 93 |
| Detroit | 1,000 |
| Milwaukee | 18 |
| St. Louis | 406 |
| Nashville | 200 |
| Richmond, Va. | 60 |
| Petersburg | 18 |

The British Outrages.

The following vessels are named as having been arrested and boarded on the high seas during the past few weeks:

1. Ship Clarendon, Captain Bartlett, of New York.
2. Ship Grotto, Captain Dunley, Richmond, Maine.
3. Ship Tropic Bird, Captain Foulkes, Philadelphia.
4. Bark Glenburn, Captain Tebenham, Richmond, Maine.
5. Bark W. H. Chandler, Captain Gage, Providence.
6. Bark Clara Windsor, Captain McEwen, New York.
7. Bark Samos, Captain Basford, Boston.
8. Bark John Howe, Captain Nichols, Belfast, Maine.
9. Brig S. Thurston, Captain Lampher, Searport.
10. Brig John Taylor, Captain Young.
11. Brig George Stockham, Captain Giles, Bath.
12. Brig C. F. O'Brien, Capt. Watts, Thomaston.
13. Brig M. Gilchrist, Captain Rowley, St. George, Maine.
14. Brig Eliza Merrithew, Captain Gordon, Searport.
15. Brig Wingold, Captain Loring, Boston.
16. Brig Robert Wing, Captain Bray, Boston.
17. Brig A. A. Chapman, Captain Somers, Baltimore.
18. Brig Brownsville, Captain Simpson, New York.
19. Schooner Cortex, Captain Smailey, New York.
20. Schooner Mobile, Captain Howes, New York.
21. Schooner N. B. Borden, Captain Bightman, Fall River.

Mr. Herbert's Domestic Difficulties.

In speaking of the late Henry William Herbert, who committed suicide in New York, the Newark Advertiser says:

“The incidents more immediately affecting his mind commenced with his second marriage which occurred at the House of Prayer, in this city, on the 16th of February last, the Rector, Rev. Mr. Shackelford, performing the ceremony. The bride was Miss Adela R. Budlong, a young lady from Rhode Island, with whom Mr. Herbert had formed a sudden and romantic attachment, during a visit she was making in New York. It appears from his own statement to the writer of this, about the time of the occurrence, that he rescued her from the assault of some ruffian in one of the New York avenues, and accompanied her to her hotel.—

A correspondence followed, and resulted in the wedding, which was comparatively private, on four gentlemen of this city being present by invitation, with two from New York, in addition to the bride's mother and brother. They came from New York in the p. m. train, which was delayed by an accident for about an hour on the way, and it was late in the afternoon when the ceremony was performed.

“The parties proceeded immediately to Mr. Herbert's cottage at ‘the Cedars,’ about two miles above the centre of this city on the Passaic river, and for a time they were perfectly happy in each other's society. Some six weeks after this ceremony the reptile spirit of calumny crawled into his quiet home. It is alleged that some one, represented to be a lady, took occasion, probably without any idea of the tragic result, and poured into his wife's mind a recital of the worst features of his life in the usual exaggerated gossip, and on his return he found her alone and melancholy. She told him what had passed, but refused to reveal the person; this fired Herbert's inflammable temper, and in the heat of his impetuosity he threatened to destroy himself if she did not reveal the name. She in turn became frantic, alarmed, and ruptured a small blood vessel, or produced hemorrhage of the lungs.—

This in turn alarmed Herbert, who did all he could to restore her health and relieve her mind, but from that moment she determined to leave him, and did so during his absence in New York.

“According to his representations he passed out of his back gate, which leads into the cemetery, and she accompanied him to the fence, bidding him an affectionate adieu, with a kiss. On his return she had gone, and the full gush of desolation and despair unbalanced his sensitive mind. He strove in vain to bring her back, and thinking to promote the object, he left his cottage, which he thought might have been too lonely for her, and took apartments at the Stevens House, New York, (late Delmonico's), near the Bowling Green. Here he used every effort of his ingenuity to recover his wife, but she steadily refused to meet him, and finally instructed her attorney to inform him that she would receive no further communications from him. This last drop overpowered the cup of his misery; the future seemed all hopeless, and he set on meditated his own destruction.”

SPEECH

OF

HON. WINTER DAVIS,

OF MARYLAND,

On the Elections in Washington,

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

May 24, 1858.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland. I suppose it is competent for me to discuss the merits of the whole bill. I did not come into the House with the knowledge that any such bill as this was to be proposed for consideration. I did not know that as the municipal election in the city of Washington is approaching, we should have had the same proceedings repeated that have been repeated at almost every election, or proceeding almost every election, for the last two or three years.

Mr. BURNETT. If the gentleman will allow me to interrupt him for a moment, I will say that I think he is laboring under a mistake when he makes the statement that a bill has been pending here for the last three or four years, preceding every election. Now, if the gentleman from Maryland will remember, the last municipal election in this city took place in 1855. That is my recollection.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland. No, sir; in June, 1856.

Mr. BURNETT. Well, sir, this bill is substantially the same as that which was pending subsequent to, and not prior to, the last municipal election in this city.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland. My friend from Kentucky is mistaken as to the time of the pendency of that measure. I remember to have taken some part in that discussion, and hence I am quite certain in my recollection.

Mr. HILL. I see, by reference to the statutes, that this bill passed on the 16th of May, 1856.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland. My friend will, therefore, see that it was prior to the date of that election.

But, sir, what I wish first to say is, that my friend from Virginia, [Mr. Goode], who has charge of this measure, a few weeks ago was before the House pressing upon us another measure to strengthen the hands of the municipal authorities of the city of Washington. Then a number of very grave occurrences were stated to the House, and a degree of excitement prevailed in the House, with reference to the personal safety of gentlemen in the city, that I have never before seen equalled. The purpose of the bill then proposed was to secure personal safety by creating a metropolitan police, under the control of the Executive. The distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Quitman] opposed that bill, upon what struck me as a profound and statesmanlike ground. He thought that the evil was not in the deficiency of physical force, but that it lay in the incompetency or in the neglect of those administering the municipal government. I entirely concur with that gentleman in that view.

I desire to say now, that we are brought, for whatever purpose, to the consideration, virtually, of the organization of the government of the city of Washington; for, sir, those who shall wield the police power of the city are to be elected by the voters, whose qualifications are indicated in this bill; and I think that gentlemen who were so zealous and earnest in endeavoring to arm the Mayor with adequate power to enforce the laws, have now an opportunity to consider the principles of the honorable gentleman from Mississippi, and apply them to the construction of that power which designates the Mayor, and places in the hands of the Mayor the authority which he is to exercise. That gentleman said rightly, that we were attempting to remedy, by an increase of force, that which only could be remedied by changing the spirit which presided over that force. That can only be changed by placing the power of election in competent and responsible hands. If that be so, what ought we to do here?

We are not legislating for a city like Louisville, for a city like New York, a city like Baltimore, or a city like Boston, where there is a permanent population, whose life is to be spent in the city in which they are living, who are born there, who grow up there, and expect to die there, or whose lot is cast there by their own choice, for good or for evil. We are legislating for the Federal city, where there is a comparatively small portion of permanent residents, and where there are a great proportion of temporary residents; not merely, Mr. Chairman, a floating population, which comes to-day and goes to-morrow, for the purpose of transacting business; but I say *temporary residents*. By those I mean, in the first place, several hundred, possibly, a thousand, clerks in the various Government Departments, some of whom keep house here, others of whom do not, most of whom are not permanent residents, and look to leaving the city at the end of four years. These persons, when they shall have resided here one year, under the terms of this bill, will only have a prospective residence of three years in the city. That class of voters can, in no sense, be said to be identified with the interests of the city of Washington. Few or none of them are owners of property, real or personal, except the furniture of their houses. There are none of them engaged in the transaction of any permanent business here. They are what in the States, we would call independent men. Most of them are dependent upon the mere will of the Government, be it of what political complexion it may, for their daily bread; and they therefore combine those qualities most unfortunate when they happen to exist in the persons who are to determine an election, municipal or national. They are temporary in their residence, having no community of interest with the people whom they are to govern, and they are under the will of the political power which furnishes their bread, and may need their votes. What I say here, I do not desire to be regarded as saying in relation to the existing Administration, or the last Administration, any more than I do in reference to a future Administration. Those who hold political power are, in many respects, the same, irrespective of party. Any Government which controls a man's bread, can and does control his vote; and those who are under that control, if they form a great proportion of the population, as they do here, ought not to be allowed to exercise a direct and controlling influence in a city where they are merely temporary and passing residents. That vote is a very material one in this city. It amounts to from six hundred to one thousand, I suppose.

There is another class of individuals here to whom, I think, almost the same consideration will apply. We have here four or five great

public works in progress. They are all under the control of the Government. There is a swarm of laborers—some native, others of foreign birth, and the latter greatly outnumbering the former; and, whether native or naturalized, they are not identified permanently with the city of Washington, very few of them anything more than temporary residents. Here they are at the will of their employers, liable to be turned off the public works at any moment, and, under the new and little example set by the last Administration, have been turned off by hundreds simply because of their political associations. That vote amounts, I suppose, to considerable more than a thousand men. We have, therefore, in this city, where the largest vote ever cast was about six thousand, from fifteen hundred to two thousand men who are only temporary and passing residents, having no permanent and abiding interest in the city, dependent upon the executive authority, liable to have their bread taken away from them if they see fit to vote otherwise than they are directed to vote, or as may be pleasing to those in authority. It is that vote which determined the last election, and which may determine the coming one, if the majority should be within five hundred votes.

It is, therefore, not the *bona fide*, the permanent residents of the city of Washington; it is not those who keep house here; not those who pay the mass of the taxes; nor those laborers who live here and expect to live here permanently; it is not the great body of the honest mechanics resident with their families, such as justly say the government of Baltimore or Louisville; not those who are born here, and who expect to live here until they die; it is not those who constitute the real *bona fide* citizens of Washington that, under this bill, are to be allowed to control the destinies of the city of Washington. It is not material whether the temporary residents here are native or foreign. It is enough for me that they are temporary, that they are here at the will of the executive power, and are not persons whose interests are permanently connected with the government they are deciding. We must broadly distinguish between the city of Washington and every other city in the United States. There are, sir, a few cities in the western country where the foreign-born population—voting portion of it—outnumbers the native population. That presents an anomalous and dangerous condition of affairs; but it is less dangerous and anomalous than that which exists here in the city of Washington, where comes from all portions of the world, living here at the will of the temporary Government, are vested with power to control the destinies of those here permanently; whose property is to be taxed; whose industry is to be burdened; whose lives are to be protected; whose comforts are to be determined; who are here to-day and may be here to-morrow; who do not expect to be here more than three years, and who possibly may leave much sooner. Those, therefore, who have no permanent or abiding interest in the city, are actually electing the officers of the city.

Now, I ask candid gentlemen, upon all sides of the House, to consider with me for one moment this state of things, in the creation and organization of the city government, in connection with the state of things which they were trying to remedy by the police bill, only a few weeks ago. I ask candid gentlemen whether they have not the explanation before them? Is not that a complete and adequate explanation of the condition of the city government? If so, this bill goes, sir, to the foundation of the city government, and gives us an opportunity to apply an efficient remedy.

Now, sir, let us see how it has worked heretofore. The present Mayor of the city was, I think, elected by a majority of about twenty-six votes. Well, everybody sees at once that it was the floating, temporary Government vote which elected him. Is he a proper, responsible, honest, and efficient man for the administration of the affairs of this city? Will any gentleman say, in view of the deplorable condition of the police of the city, as gentlemen on the other side of the House represented it here, and represented it truly, only a few weeks ago, that they believe the person charged with the administration of the city government is fit to be where he is, and where the same men would be to continue him; and if he be not fit, I ask if he was not elected in the manner that I have indicated. I do not wish to say one word about his politics, on one side or the other. I am endeavoring to get at the root of the evil.

Mr. GOODE. The present Mayor was elected, I believe, under the provisions of a bill introduced and carried through by the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland. I think my friend is mistaken. I never introduced and carried through the bill, and my impression is that I voted against it.

Mr. GOODE. The gentleman from Kentucky, I think, introduced the bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland. No, sir; the bill was introduced by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Harris], and I know that I was strenuously opposed to the bill he introduced.

Mr. GOODE. The bill was amended, on motion of the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Marshall], so as to exclude naturalized citizens and minors, and under that provision this Mayor was elected.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland. My impression is, sir, that I voted against the bill as introduced. I know that I tried to make it as good as it could be made, and I know that I failed in the form in which it was reported.

Mr. HILL. I think it was a better bill than the one now proposed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland. Well we tried to amend it, and did succeed in amending it.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the bill under consideration proposes to allow everybody who shall have resided here for one year to vote; and that, in my judgment, is radically wrong. Whether they be citizens or foreigners, their interests are not identified with the community. They are swept out like dust, if they dare to vote against the Government, and it virtually gives the control of the community to men who are not part of it, but who are under the control of the executive Government.

Well, sir, who is the present Mayor of the city, elected by this kind of vote? Why, sir, he has brought on the city of Washington all the evils that gentlemen on the other side have been complaining of here. It is under his administration that these disturbances have, for the first time in the city of Washington, broken out. Outrages of this kind have never been known here before Mayor Magruder was elevated by the Government to power. There

have been occasional and temporary disturbances at an excited election. There have been the ordinary proportion of breaches of the peace, of violence, and of murder, at other times. But never before, in the history of Washington, has it been found that Congress has been moved and excited with reference to their own personal security in passing along the avenue, as has been the case under the existing administration of the city government.

And, sir, I say that it is not the party that happens to be uppermost, or may not be the party that happens to be uppermost at this moment, but it is the radically and inherently vicious system of elections that is at the bottom of it. The authorities of the city of Washington are utterly inefficient; they are utterly corrupt; they are utterly unfit for the positions that they hold; and they are so because the real citizens of Washington do not elect them. They are elected by persons as alien to Washington as those who elected the President were alien to American feelings and interests.

Why, Sir, when we strike off what is designated as the temporary Government vote of the city, and remember that the vote of the city of Washington is only about six thousand, and that the existing Mayor was only elected by about twenty-six majority, we find that nearly two-thirds of the whole substantial population was against the man who now holds the position of Mayor. He holds the office by the will of those who hold their bread at the will of the Administration; and how that will is exercised no one in the least acquainted with the affairs of the city can be ignorant. For the first time in the history of the Government, the working men who earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brow, are denied work on